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# NOTE TO GERMANY POSITIVE IN TONE

President Makes Phraseology So  
Unmistakable as to Leave No  
Room for Argument.

## THIS IS REASON FOR DELAY Document Will Be Put in Cipher and Sent on Its Way To- Night or To-Morrow.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Wilson's note to Germany will be cabled to Ambassador Gerard on Monday night or early Tuesday, according to word from the White House to-night. The only reason for the delay, it was stated, was the President's desire to make the phraseology of the note so explicit and unmistakable as to leave no room for doubt of further argument concerning the position of the United States government, that the right of visit and search must be exercised and passengers and crew of unarmored ships on which neutrals are voyaging transferred to a place of safety before any prize is destroyed by a belligerent warship.

Officials familiar with the contents of the note said it was a forceful reiteration of the principles expressed by the United States in its note of February 19, when the American government announced that it could not admit the right of the German admiralty to proclaim a war zone to infringe in any way upon the right of neutrals to travel anywhere on the high seas on peaceful merchantmen, and that the German government would be held to a "strict accountability" for any violation of American rights.

### MAY CITE GERMAN ANSWER IN NOTE

Suggestion has been made to the President that the recent note from Germany, offering secrets and reparations for the sinking by mistake of the *Guilford*, be cited in the new note as proof of the American contention that, without visit and search, the identity of a vessel cannot be established and the lives of neutrals safeguarded. The commander of the German submarine which attacked the *Guilford* reported that he did not see the American flag until "the moment of firing the shot." Whether this idea will be included is not known.

There may be some further discussion of the document with legal officers of the government to-morrow, but it is said it will be put in cipher and sent on its way to Berlin to-morrow night.

President Wilson went to church this morning, took a short automobile ride in the afternoon and spent the evening in his study, still at work on the note. Secretaries McAdoo and Houston called during the evening.

In German quarters the optimism which has been apparent since Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, talked with President Wilson, continued to-day, the impression being given that the road to an understanding was much clearer than it had been since the Lusitania was destroyed.

### GERMANS OPTIMISTIC OVER DEVELOPMENTS

The belief is constantly expressed in German quarters that the crisis over the Lusitania case has passed. It is frequently pointed out, too, that the present correspondence over neutral rights may lead to a discussion of the general subject of the freedom of the seas, and some German officials have suggested that out of the exchange of notes with Germany, followed by further correspondence with Great Britain on neutral rights, the way may be opened even to the making of peace.

Attention for the present in official quarters is fixed upon a settlement of the difficulties that have arisen between Germany and the United States, and talk of making peace in Europe is heard much less now than months ago.

German officials here estimate that if the American note is cabled Monday or Tuesday, reaching the Berlin Foreign Office not later than Thursday, a reply possibly would require a week's time, at least, and would not be heard in Washington much before June 20.

Count von Bernstorff plans to go to Cedarhurst, L. I., during the coming week. He has removed the embassy to summer quarters, as have many of the other embassies and legations.

### DISTURBING EFFECT ON NEGOTIATIONS

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Administration officials are becoming restive and worried over the constant news in the press of the country of stories that large orders for ammunition and other war materials are being given and filled, to be used against Germany. The administration is being informed by German-Americans that this information is being disseminated in Germany, and is doing much more to stir up feeling against the United States in Germany than anything else. It is pointed out that Germany has officially taken the position that the presence of such stores on passenger ships are, in part, a justification for attacking them, and, in addition to that, Germany is officially called the attention of the United States to the reports that new plants were being erected in the United States for turning out vast additional stores "to be used against Germany." This is regarded by her as incompatible with strict neutrality.

**BIG CONTRACTS GIVEN  
FOR SUPPLIES BY ALLIES**  
One of the stories which has stirred American officials is that orders for \$1,000,000,000 worth of munitions are being rushed through in this country. It is alleged that the allies have present contracts for supplies with thirty-seven American firms. Some of the items of these contracts are: 5,000,000 howitzer and shrapnel shells for Russia; \$168,000,000 worth of rifles for the British and the Chinese government; all the small arms ammunition for the Remington U. M. C. Company can turn out; 6,000 field guns for the British

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## Dorsey Will Oppose Clemency for Frank

Governor Grants Solicitor's Request to Be Heard on Appeal for Commutation.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 6.—Governor Slaton has granted a request of Solicitor Dorsey to be heard in opposition to the commutation of death sentence of Leo M. Frank "in the event the Frank case came to the Governor's official notice." This statement was made by Governor Slaton to-night. The Frank case is in the hands of the State Prison Commission, which is expected to make its recommendation to the Governor this week. Solicitor Dorsey did not appear before the commission, but submitted a written statement, opposing commutation.

### KING'S CONDITION CRITICAL Anxious Crowds Surround Royal Palace in Athens.

LONDON, June 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Athens describes the condition of King Constantine of Greece as extremely critical. The message, filed at 11 o'clock last night, said anxious crowds were surrounding the palace. Telegrams received at the Greek legation from Athens, filed several hours in advance of the Reuter dispatch, were more reassuring. One timed 7:30 P. M. yesterday said the King's condition was "not immediately dangerous." An earlier telegram declared the operation performed yesterday on the King "was serious but successful."

### King Sleeps Fitfully.

ATHENS, June 6.—An official bulletin issued at 7 o'clock this morning states that King Constantine's temperature at that hour was 104.5, pulse 140, respiration 35.

The King slept fitfully last night. His high temperature was attributed to the reaction following the operation for removal of part of the tenth rib.

### TREATY IS CONCLUDED Status of Mongolia Determined Under New Agreement.

PEKING, June 6.—Representatives of Russia, China and Mongolia, who have been in conference at Kiakhta, Siberia, for nearly a year, have concluded a treaty which will determine the status of Mongolia.

During the Chinese revolution of 1912, Mongolia declared its independence of China, and was recognized immediately by Russia as an autonomous state. Japan thereupon extended her support of influence over Inner Mongolia.

By the terms of the agreement now reached, China will retain a nominal suzerainty over Mongolia. Russia and China agree not to interfere with the administration of Mongolia's internal affairs.

A treaty to this effect will be signed to-morrow by the representatives of the three nations.

### BERNHARDT WELL AGAIN Completely Recovers From Effects of Her Operation.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, June 6.—Sarah Bernhardt, who is staying at Andernos, has completely recovered from the effects of her operation. To-day she said: "I shall make my next public appearance at Bordeaux, where I will deliver a lecture and recite some poems, particularly a few verses written by my granddaughter. She went so much at the time of my operation I must make her this return. My appearance will be made in behalf of Dr. Denuec, who attended me with such skill."

Mme. Sarah added that afterwards she would go to Paris, where she would play the principal part in a new piece by Maurice Donnay.

### DISCONTINUES 1-CENT MEALS Nathan Straus Finds Semiharsh No Longer Necessary.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, June 6.—Industrial conditions have so materially improved that Nathan Straus has found it unnecessary to continue the meals he has been supplying for 1 cent each at five of his pasteurized milk stations. At some of the stations this work was discontinued on April 15, and at City Hall Park it now ceases.

At each of the stations a glass of milk and a large roll were served for 1 cent, or a cup of coffee and a roll, or a large cheese sandwich.

### STORM RAGES IN WEST Causes Three Deaths and Considerable Property Damage.

ST. PAUL, June 6.—Storms caused three deaths and considerable property damage in Western Wisconsin and Eastern Minnesota last night and early to-day.

A Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul passenger train left the rails near Lake City, Minn., on a storm-damaged bridge, killing the engineer and fireman. A cloudburst near Roberts, Wis., caused the derailment of another passenger train from Chicago, and the death of the engineer.

**FIVE TRAWLERS SUNK**  
German Submarines Torpedoed Boats, but Allow Crews to Escape.

LONDON, June 6.—Five more trawlers have been sunk by German submarines. The attack on four of them occurred off Peterhead yesterday, and the *Dogberry*, of Hull; *Persimmon*, of Glimsham; and *Gazehound* and *Curlew*, of Sunderland, were the victims.

The Hull trawler *Bardolph* has also been sunk by a submarine. The crews of all the trawlers were saved.

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## MEXICAN LEADERS EXCHANGING IDEAS

May Get Together Under Terms and Advice of President Wilson's Recent Note.

### OPTIMISTIC VIEWS HELD Reported Defeat of Villa by Obregon Probably Would Hasten Agreement.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, June 6.—The State Department has received information from official sources that Carranza, Villa and Zapata are exchanging views in order to get together under the terms and advice of President Wilson's recent note on the Mexican situation.

The one element lacking in the news to make it completely satisfactory to administration officials is that the attitude of the so-called Cientifico party is not accurately known to the government. Officials who discussed the dispatches to the State Department, however, said that the Cientifico party could not afford to be obstructive for two reasons. One was that its leaders have been preaching peace to this government. The other is that they largely own the big properties of Mexico, and they will make any reasonable concession to bring about peace.

This party is thoroughly in line with the large business interests in the United States which have been urging a settlement of the Mexican troubles.

### EXCHANGES SO FAR OF SECRET CHARACTER

It is understood that Consul-General Silliman, at Vera Cruz, who is in touch with Carranza, and George Carothers, whom Mr. Bryan selected to deliver the President's note to General Villa, are the authors of the optimistic views on the situation which were entertained to-night by administration officials.

These officials say that the exchanges of terms are going on between Carranza and Villa and Carranza are, so far, of a secret character, and are not the conjectures which have been made to-day and yesterday from various points on the border. They indicate that Mr. Silliman and Mr. Carothers have very large powers, and that they are "assisting" in the exchanges of views.

The news to-night that General Obregon had defeated General Villa decisively is regarded as hurrying the early settlement by agreement in Mexico. Obregon appears to have captured the city of Leon and a large part of Villa's trains and artillery. Should this news be officially verified, officials say that General Villa, with the remnants of his forces and friends throughout Mexico, would be the more eager to come to terms. With Villa defeated, they say that Zapata will be obliged to leave Mexico City, and that nothing would prevent its being reoccupied by Carranza.

This does not mean the recognition of Carranza, although he might demand it as the sole surviving belligerent. Officials say that the President would still insist on getting an agreement between "the political elements" of the Carranza, Villa and Zapata and the old aristocratic regime before recognition of any "one man or group of men" will be vouchsafed by the President.

### ONLY 300 INSISTENT ON LEAVING CAPITAL

Dispatches to the department to-night say that there are about 300 persons of all nationalities who are insistent on leaving Mexico City. Of these, seventy-five are Americans. The others are mostly citizens of Great Britain. As there are fully 2,500 Americans in Mexico City, it is believed the opinion is becoming widespread there that an agreement among the leaders and peace are now near at hand.

The train for the relief of the destitute in Mexico City will not leave Vera Cruz before Tuesday. Carranza appears not to have been able to make arrangements for its departure before that date. Consul-General Silliman will go to Pachuca from Vera Cruz. This is the last station on the railway which is controlled by Carranza, and there is a break of considerable distance between Pachuca and Mexico City.

Mr. Hiler, the British chargé d'affaires at Mexico City, and United States Consul-General Shunklin have undertaken to see that the refugees get safely to Pachuca, where they will take the train for Vera Cruz. Arrangements will be made for the American citizens who leave Mexico City to come to Galveston.

American Red Cross officials are rapidly putting into effect their plans for relieving starving Mexican noncombatants. An army transport will leave Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz to-morrow with a large consignment of corn and beans for Mexico City, arrangements having been made for safe passage of the supplies through the Carranza lines.

On its return trip, the transport will bring back any Americans or other foreigners who may have reached Vera Cruz from the interior and who desire to leave the country.

### OBREGON REPORTS DEFEAT OF VILLA

VERA CRUZ, June 6.—Defeat of the forces of General Villa and Carranza, the capture of the town of Leon, and of all of Villa's trains and artillery, are announced in a report of General Obregon of the Carranza army received here to-day.

The report says: "I have achieved an important victory. After a five days' battle, Obregon and Villa, with small armies of followers, fled in different directions. Our forces are pursuing them north of Leon."

"Leon has been occupied by the Carranza troops. All the enemy's trains (Continued on Third Page.)"

## BELGIUM ANSWERS GERMAN CHARGES

Statement Concerning White Book, Recently Issued at Berlin, Given Out in Washington.

### NO PROOF OF ACCUSATIONS Alleged Cruelties in Direct Contradiction to Depositions Gathered by Inquiry Commissions.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Belgian legation to-day gave out the following statement concerning the German white book recently issued at Berlin, making accusations against the Belgian civilian population:

"The American newspapers have published extracts from a German white book, in which the German government accuses the Belgian civilian population of having risen en masse and taken arms against the invaders, and of having organized corps of 'francs-tireurs.' The German government also claims in this document that the Belgian government gave free rein to the passions of the population, and alleges that Belgium's accusations against the German army were invented to hide her own crimes."

"No proof is brought forward to support these accusations. 'Affirmations without proof cannot efface facts duly proven and established. At the beginning of the war, the Belgian government issued the following proclamations, the text of which was reproduced among the documents published by the Belgian Commission of Inquiry:

"1. A circular of Mr. Berrier, Minister of the Interior, addressed under date of August 4, 1914, simultaneously to 2,700 communes of Belgium by telegraph, reminding the population that acts of hostility against the invader were reserved exclusively to the army, the civil guard and corps of volunteers regularly organized. Portions of this circular are borrowed textually from The Hague Convention, such, for example, as the portion concerning the population of a territory spontaneously taking up arms on the approach of invaders, which faithfully reproduces article 2 of the regulations annexed to The Hague Convention."

"2. In notice from the same minister inserted daily in the newspapers and publicly posted in the larger part. If not all of the communes of the country in the early part of August, this notice advised the civilian population to 'abstain carefully from any act of hostility against the foreign troops,' and characterized as both 'criminal' and 'impudent' any act of violence committed by a single civilian."

### WARNINGS REPEATED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES

"In the majority of communes, the local authorities repeated this official warning in the form of notices or communal orders duly posted on the walls and other public places. Similar notices were still posted upon the walls of their destitute cities at the moment of their destruction, as was pointed out to the German officers."

"A considerable number of communal governments made it obligatory to deposit immediately, at the police stations or at the City Halls, all firearms belonging to individuals—revolvers and sporting guns. The Germans found these deposits of arms marked with the names of the owners; in several cases they pretended to look upon it as a proof of a clandestine organization of 'francs-tireurs' held the communal authorities responsible in spite of all explanations, and imposed upon the entire commune a heavy fine or even inflicted a terrible punishment upon the whole population."

"Such were the precautions taken by the Belgian government. They are proved by the official documents, by the files of the Belgian newspapers of the time and by photographs of walls with the notices posted on them. If the German government denies these facts, it should bring proof to support its statements. A simple denial of facts which are so patent and so well established has not and cannot have any judicial value."

"No organized 'francs-tireurs' war' existed in Belgium. No evidence has been brought to support this allegation, and the allegation is denied by the various commissions of inquiry."

"The German government accuses the Belgian priests of having participated in the attacks upon the German army. This accusation is absolutely false. The fact is that many priests have been murdered and a great number subjected to barbarous treatments by the Germans. The German Bureau 'Tax' a German office of apologetical defense created by the clergy and the parliamentary 'center,' thought it necessary, in the interest of German Catholicism, to throw some light on these calumnies made by Germany, and its inquiries into the matter have put the accusers to confusion. A great number of these inquiries have been analyzed by the Rev. Father Bern Dühr, S. J., in his pamphlet, 'Der Lügengeist im Völkerring,' published by C. J. Manz at München-Regensburg."

### TREATMENT OF CLERGY REVEALED BY MERCIER

"On the other hand, the manner in which the German troops conducted themselves towards the Belgian clergy has been shown by Cardinal Mercier in his pastoral letter dated Christmas, 1914. Up to the present time, information has been received of forty-nine priests and members of religious orders who have been put to death in Belgium by the German troops. Some of them were frightfully mutilated and tortured. Moreover, in these cases, the most convincing proof was furnished by the victims themselves; the corpses of several of these unfortunate were exhumed, and were seen to bear the marks of the most abominable mutilations. Cardinal Mercier proposed to the German authorities that a thorough investigation should be

### HIS SERVICES DECLINED Prince Louis Napoleon's Offer Not Accepted by Italy.

ROME (via London), June 6.—Italy has declined to accept the military service of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, because of its delicacy of feeling toward France. Representatives of the former ruling families are forbidden by French law to serve in the army or navy of that country, and for that reason Prince Louis offered his services to Italy.

Prince Louis Napoleon is a grand-nephew of Napoleon I. He has served as a major-general in the Russian army, and at one time was Governor-General of Erivan, Caucasus. His mother was Marie Clotilde, a princess of Savoy.

### Considerable Gains by Allies Claimed by London and Paris

CONSIDERABLE gains by the allied forces in France, on the Gallipoli Peninsula and in Asiatic Turkey are chronicled by London and Paris, while damage to Austrian positions on the Adriatic by Italian warships is reported by Italy.

Berlin admits two reverses claimed by Paris—at Neuville, where the Germans have lost two groups of houses, and the relinquishment of a sugar factory at Souchez.

The Germans, however, claim progress against the Russians in Galicia, capture of many positions and numbers of men and guns.

Gains on the western front claimed by Paris are on the sector north of Arras and at Neuville, where trenches south of the "labyrinth" have been taken, and north of the Alsne, where after a bombardment, two successive lines of trenches and several German works were captured and counterattacks repulsed.

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An advance of 500 yards along a front of nearly three miles, in which two lines of Turkish trenches on the Gallipoli Peninsula were taken by the allies, is reported by London and Paris. The fighting was sanguinary, position after position being taken by the allied troops, and then reverting to the Turks in furious counterattacks. Allied warships aided their land forces in capturing the Turkish position.

In the taking of Amara, on the Tigris River, in Asiatic Turkey, the British received the surrender of the governor and some thirty officers and about 700 soldiers. In all that district the British took more than 2,000 men.

The Italian naval forces have carried out several operations against the Austrian coast points in the middle and lower Adriatic. They have cut the cable connecting the Dalmatian Archipelago to the Continent and destroyed by bombardments the lighthouse and lookout stations of the islands.

Five more British trawlers have been sent to the bottom by German submarines.

## DANIELS ORDERS PROMPT INQUIRY AT ANNAPOLIS

Special Court Will Meet To-day to Begin Investigation of Cheating Charges.

### ANNUAL CRUISE ONLY DELAYED Not Indefinitely Postponed as Reported—Fully 100 Students Said to Be Technically Involved in Irregularities at Naval Academy.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced to-night that the annual cruise of the midshipmen had merely been delayed and not indefinitely postponed as reported.

The evidence of some of the midshipmen who are to go on this cruise is necessary for the court of inquiry which he has appointed to investigate the general charges that seven midshipmen secured advance information of examination papers. In order to hasten the examination and allow the midshipmen to go on their practice cruise, Secretary Daniels has ordered the special court of inquiry to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The court is composed of Captain R. L. Russell, former judge advocate-general of the navy; Captain A. C. Long, Commander L. R. de Steigler and Lieutenant-Commander W. C. Watt, the latter as judge advocate.

The court will begin with the examination of any student against whom a specific charge has been made. FULLY 100 STUDENTS

All the officials here, having the administration of the Naval Academy in charge, are particularly interested in the imputation that may be made against the academy if it should be shown that the irregularities are widespread and affect "the honor" of a large number of the students. It is said that fully 100 are technically involved, but that there are only a comparatively few who could be regarded as guilty in the sense of ignoring the principles of honor, which are a tradition and a fact both at West Point and Annapolis.

The battleships *Missouri*, *Ohio* and *Wisconsin*, with members of the new first, second and third classes at the Naval Academy on board, lay at anchor here all day, with orders from Washington to postpone the sailing of the practice squadron. Notwithstanding the postponement of sailing, the cruise officially began to-day, and the routine instruction will be carried on. No shore liberty will be granted, and visitors will not be allowed on board the ships while they are at anchor here.

### U. S. ALSO HAS WHITE BOOK Contains Correspondence With Belligerent Governments.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Many requests have been received by the State Department for what has come to be known popularly as the "white book" of the United States. It is the first volume of a series of papers and notes comprising diplomatic correspondence relating to neutral rights and commerce. In it is printed the text of all telegrams which have passed between the United States and foreign governments since the outbreak of the war, and general correspondence with reference to restraints on commerce, including the notes exchanged between the United States and the allies and Germany.

As the correspondence develops, additional volumes will be issued, or the present number revised.

### HIS SERVICES DECLINED Enormous Salary Paid Titta Russo Extra Up Front of Cuban Trip.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NEW YORK, June 6.—One hundred members of the National Opera Company chorus of Havana arrived here to-day in the steamer of the Morro Castle, while a few of their number were in the second cabin. All were financially embarrassed.

On the steamer *Manuel Calvo*, which arrived at the same time, were twenty members of the orchestra in the same condition.

"All our troubles are due to Titta Russo," they declared emphatically and unanimously. "His enormous salary of \$3,000 a night for fifteen performances ate up all our profits and some of the capital that had been put into the venture."

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## TURK DEFENDERS OF DARDANELLES ARE HURLED BACK

Allies Force Them From Two Lines of Trenches on Three-Mile Front.

### WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS STOP FURTHER ADVANCE

In Mesopotamia, British Receive Surrender of Government of Amara.

### TWO BATTLES IN GALICIA

In One Sector Russians Advance, but Are Falling Back Toward Lemberg.

LONDON, June 6.—The allies in their offensive on the Gallipoli Peninsula on June 4 captured and held two lines of Turkish trenches along a front of nearly three miles. In Mesopotamia the British forces have received from the Turks the surrender of Amara and taken more than 2,000 prisoners, thirteen guns, a gunboat, barges and steamers. The pursuit of the Turks who were dispersed into the marshes continues.

As in all trench warfare, the allies found their general advance on the Gallipoli Peninsula hindered through the inability of part of their force to penetrate wire entanglements, which artillery fire had not sufficiently destroyed. This left other sections of the force open to an enfilading fire, and, therefore, part of the ground gained had to be given up. Some loss was lost when the Turks counterattacked.

A gain of 500 yards on a front of three miles in this sort of fighting, however, is considered satisfactory by the British, as it induced the Turkish counterattack, in which they suffered heavy losses.

Two battles are in progress in Galicia. The Russians have made a considerable advance on the lower reaches of the San, and have driven the Austro-German forces back to the Leug River; while to the southwest of Lemberg, the Austro-German armies are advancing, although the Russians are contesting every inch of the roads to the Galician capital, which is the objective of the Teutonic allies.

### REGION AROUND ARRAS CENTER OF GREAT BATTLE

The region north of Arras remains the interesting point on the western front. Here the French claim to have gained more ground, and, according to their report, have repulsed violent German counterattacks. The Germans assert they have repulsed French attacks.

The first important battle of the Italian campaign is raging for possession of Tolmezzo, where the Italians have met with the first serious opposition in their advance across the Austrian frontier.

Italian warships have destroyed cables and lighthouses in the Adriatic and have bombarded Monfalcone. There also has been some naval activity in the Baltic. Russian and German squadrons exchanging shots in the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga.

Roumania, going through a crisis similar to that experienced by Italy before that country entered the war. Those who favor neutrality and those who favor war held counter-demonstrations at Bucharest to-day, where political parties are getting in shape to meet the demands.

The general opinion in London is that Roumania will join the allies and that Bulgaria will follow her lead.

With the Greek of Greece suffering a relapse and in a serious condition, no immediate change in the attitude of that country is expected.

### MANY OBSTACLES STILL AHEAD IN GALICIA

LONDON, June 6.—A Reuter dispatch from Zurich says that Austro-Germans sound a warning against overestimating the importance of the Austro-German victory in Galicia. A war correspondent says the fall of Przemyel does not mean a decision in Eastern Galicia, but is only an important part of it.

"The Russians," adds the correspondent, "have proved themselves stubborn fighters, and they also have large reserves of fresh troops. General Linsingen's army still has obstacles to overcome in an advance to the Dniester."

The military expert of the Neue Prei Press, Vienna, says: "The losses the Russians have sustained during the war are enormous, but their reserves are enormous."

Special telegrams from the Russian rear guards are opposing the pursuit by General Linsingen's army south of the Dniester, and covering the retreat across the river.

General Mackensen's army again is meeting violent attacks from fresh Russian reserve forces, and the Russians are exerting enormous pressure in the region of the San.

ADVISED FAVORABLE TO AUSTRO-GERMANS  
BERLIN (via London), June 6.—Advices from the Galician front continue extremely favorable to the Austro-Germans. According to a dispatch from Austrian headquarters, the Russians are being maneuvered out of one position to another, and are already in full retreat east of Przemyel, and it is considered doubtful if they can make a stand at Minsk.